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The **CAROLINA FARMER**

Owned by North Carolina's
Rural Electric Cooperatives / August
1962

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Suppose your TV screen looked like this?

You would certainly have it fixed immediately. Look around the room you're in now . . . doesn't the lighting look pretty much like the TV screen with its jungle of shadows and glare?

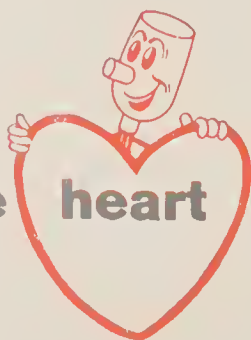
Recent surveys estimate that 75% of our homes have poor lighting. In fact, most

home lighting today is only a few foot candles above that provided the cave man.

Isn't it time you eliminate the dreary and dangerously inadequate lighting in your home? Your rural electric system is your best source for professional advice on lighting questions.



ELECTRICITY—the heart of modern living





Me, a billion-dollar Cinderella?"

is isn't a fairy tale. Our Cinderella is a modern farmer's wife. Instead of a fairy godmother, she and her neighbors depend upon their own rural electric system for "magic" power. Now, with countless new electric workers working to free her from the labor-pumping, stove-feeding drudgeries of only a few years ago, Cindy'll live happier ever after!" And so will thousands of other Americans who make the electric appliances that help her dream of a better, fuller life come true.

For every dollar invested by the locally-owned rural electrics in system facilities, the people they serve spend four dollars for wiring, appliances, and electrically-powered equipment. In fact, rural electric consumers spend a billion dollars annually for electric appliances alone. And this is only the beginning as they find new ways to use electricity.

This big new market creates business activity and job opportunities across the nation. In the form of wages, payments for goods, and tax

revenue, this great new market benefits all Americans. We're proud that a sound rural electrification program, pioneered by nearly 1,000 rural electric systems and financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans, has created this tremendous market."

**AMERICA'S
RURAL
ELECTRIC
SYSTEMS**

Owned and operated by people they serve



A Misguided View

The Committee on Economic Development is a private organization composed of 200 top businessmen and educators. It conducts research and translates the findings into statements on national policy.

The most recent of these—called “An Adaptive Program for Agriculture”—was released last month amidst much comment. Essentially, the report called for a one-third reduction in the farm labor force over a five-year period. This, says the CED, will allow agriculture to return to a “free market” status.

Without going into a lot of background it can be said that many people connected with agriculture regard this as an unrealistic—if not heartless—approach to our farm problem. But unfortunately the report—as Harry Caldwell, chairman of the National Agricultural Advisory Council, recently said—reflects the typical businessman’s view of the agricultural situation.

On top of that, a couple of members of the Committee used the report to unleash a propaganda attack against the rural electrification program. A footnote in the report said:

“With electricity now available to almost the entire agricultural community, the Rural Electrification Administration’s program, which is reported to be extending its scope to the point where it competes with private power companies in the non-agricultural field, should be carefully reviewed. Certainly, agricultural policy should not be charged with the costs of the REA expansion into competitive private utility fields.”

Hardly anyone would argue with the proposal to “carefully review” REA operations, but to base such a review on the assumption that REA is expanding “into competitive private utility fields” is being considerably less than truthful.

The whole report is about what you could expect from a committee among whose members the closest thing to a farmer is the president of King Ranch.

The CAROLINA FARMER

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COVER—It’s flea-checking time for this young lady and her dog. Apparently she’s having a hard time finding any of the little rascals for Fido looks as if he’s in top shape. Maybe he’s getting ready for the round of dog shows coming up in North Carolina the first of next month (Sept. 1—High Point; Sept. 2—Salisbury; Sept. 3—Raleigh). The photo is by Jack Dermid.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER



That mythical man who sells refrigerators to Eskimos apparently has outdone himself. A report I noted recently said that about two-thirds

of the farms in Alaska have home freezers. Some of these surely must belong to Eskimos.

On the other hand only half the farms in Hawaii, our other new state, have freezers.

The 1959 Census of Agriculture indicates that a little over 48 percent of North Carolina's farms had home freezers that year. And a recent check of farms on the lines of rural electric co-ops in North Carolina shows that about 44 percent of them have home freezers.

Maybe Alaska could loan us their freezer salesman for a few months.

Charles Craven, the perceptive *News and Observer* columnist, noted something a few weeks ago which bears repeating:

"Today we hear a lot of squeals of protest over the 'creeping socialism.' Actually, we think that there is an abundance of insincerity in the professional free enterprise boosters. They don't want freedom—they want it all.

"Personally we've always favored the U. S. Postal service, group insurance, mass medical care and even TVA. Somehow this has got around as a result we sometimes get screaming letters from capitalistic crackpots—falsely signed, of course.

"But the truth of the matter is that we have proven to us every day that the urge for 'private ownership' is a natural instinct in humans. Any systematic defiance of this instinct is destined to bring chaos, aye, revolution, we say.

"And how is this proof offered each day? Our four girls—ranging in age from six to one-and-a-half. They have certain possessions, each to his own.

"But, just like grownups, every now and then one grabs from the other. 'Mama, Jane's riding my cycle (it's really a tricycle)';

'Daddy, Anne's got Susan (a scroungy doll)'; 'Grandpa, Beth's got Myrtle (a turtle).'

"Sometimes the protest culminates in war. Cathy wears a black eye now because she was reluctant to give up a box holding a jigsaw puzzle, which she, since she is only a year and a half old, has no earthly use for.

"We've tried to explain that 'to share' is good. They agree piously. But continue to guard their possessions jealously.

"Not long ago Jane while eating her ice cream reached over and took a bite of Beth's. When Beth howled, Jane complained stridently that Beth 'won't share.'

"Right there I told her, 'You're just like those fearful guardians of the free enterprise system.'

"She hardly caught the significance, but looked at me like I was some sort of radical."

And while we're quoting folks, let's hear from John Ford, editor of *Alabama Rural Electric News*:

"At the store this morning I bought a half-empty box of breakfast food for 49 cents plus a two

cents sales tax. This made more than a half a dollar for about a 15-cent food value.

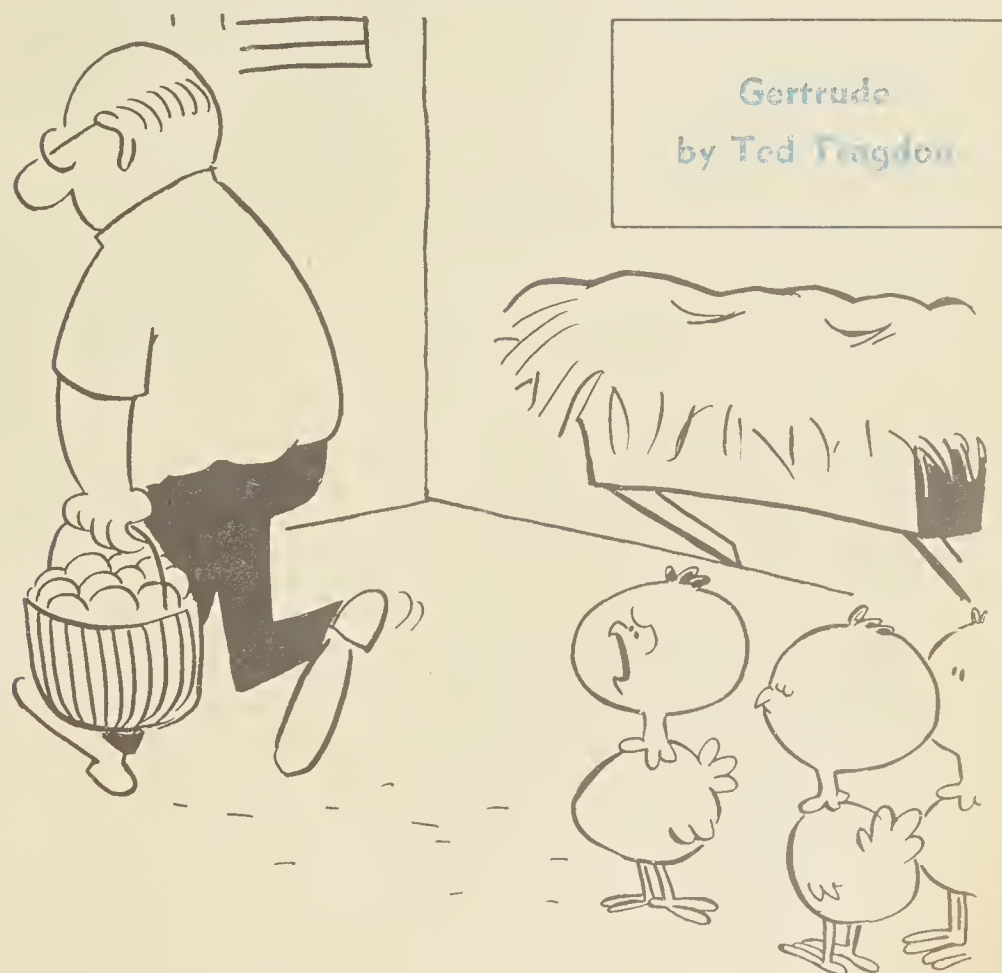
"But see what else I got: soft music, green stamps, a raffle chance on a new refrigerator, a clown picture for a grandchild to color, and a coupon which needs only one more box top to be mailed somewhere in Michigan where they mail back a quarter to buy skim milk to wet down the cereal.

"If a farmer anywhere got as much as one cent for the corn in that box he did better than usual. He won't get rich on his penny, and I won't get rich paying 51 cents. But the rich folks in between will tell you frankly that farmers are responsible for high food prices.


"I'll bet the music alone cost more than the corn."

All of which points out—in addition to the significant morals in those tales—that a married man has a definite advantage when it comes to writing columns.

Trips to the supermarket and children supply them with a good bit of column material.



"I wish he'd stop referring to us as egg plants!"



"You know they've turned a lot of churches into museums over there? And they won't let a man work the land on his own. They say we're soft and they're going to take us over. I don't want that. When this Freedom Bond Drive started I decided I'd get an extra U.S. Savings Bond. I wasn't the only one. It looked like Fair time at the bank . . . I saw most of my friends there. I think U.S. Savings Bonds are a good investment. The way I figure, you not only save your money, you help save your freedom to enjoy it."

AMERICA DEPENDS ON AMERICANS

Sign up and be counted...Buy an extra E or H Bond during the
FREEDOM BOND DRIVE



This advertising is donated by The Advertising Council and this magazine.

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

by Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association



A plan for harnessing \$125-million worth of steam to be produced by the atomic reactor at Hanford, Washington, has failed to gain the approval of the House of Representatives. House members voted 232 to 163 to prevent the Atomic Energy Commission from selling the steam to the Washington Public Power Supply System. Only one North Carolina Congressman—David Henderson—voted against wasting the steam.

Last year the House voted against Federal funds for generators which would have utilized the steam created as a by-product in the nuclear reactor. The WPPSS planned to issue \$130-million worth of revenue bonds to finance the current project turned down by the House. The plan would have netted the U. S. Treasury \$125-million over the life of the project.

Among customers of the WPPSS are 37 rural electric co-ops in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.



The U. S. Department of Agriculture is putting renewed emphasis on rural areas development. Last month President Kennedy appointed John A. Baker to be assistant secretary of agriculture for rural development and conservation. Previously Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman had placed Baker in charge of rural development and abolished Baker's old job as director of agricultural credit services.

Baker has had many years of experience in farm programs. In 1961 he was acting administrator of REA until Norman Clapp was named to the post.



The House Appropriations Committee approved a bill last month that would authorize the Rural Electrification Administration to lend a total of \$480-million to its rural electric and telephone borrowers in fiscal 1963.

The committee's report approved both the original budget request submitted by President Kennedy and the request of REA for contingency funds.

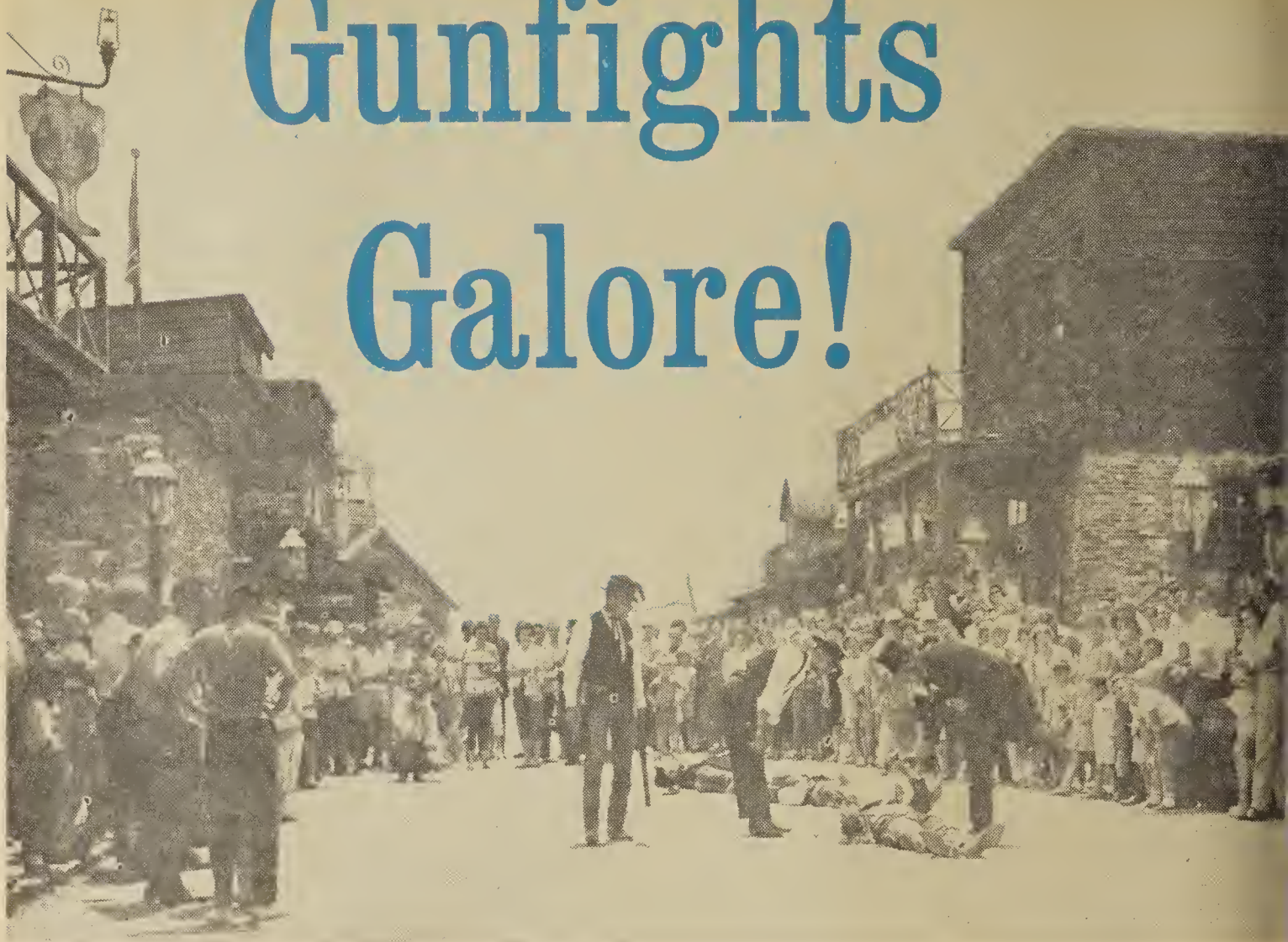
The committee took note of the REA's bulletin on reserve policies, which was issued in February. The committee called the bulletin "a fine step forward." The report also observed that a larger portion of the request for electric loan funds in fiscal 1963 would be devoted to generation and transmission loans.



A remote family in New Mexico last month became the 5 millionth consumer to receive electricity from an REA supplier. At the same time it received electric service, the John McGuffin family also was hooked up with telephone service by the local rural telephone cooperative. Their first call came from Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman.

The nearly 50 miles of phone line needed to reach the McGuffin ranch was purchased from a North Carolina firm—Superior Cable of Hickory.

Gunfights Galore!



ABOVE: The Ghost Town coroner checks over one of the victims following a shoot-out on main street. That's the sheriff and his deputy looking on.

BELOW: Champion Indian dancers display their form in Indian Village atop Ghost Mountain. These youngsters are from Oklahoma.



● IF YOU'RE in a hurry when you drive through Maggie Valley then don't stop at Ghost Mountain. Why? Because there's just too much to see and do atop the peak to do justice to in a whirlwind tour.

There's Ghost Town with its gunfights (one every hour); Indian Village with authentic dances (and a buffalo); a tiny railroad that circles the mountain top; Mountain Town; Mining Town; entertainment at the Red Barr and it's hard telling what we missed on our trip to the top of the mountain.

Starting with the 1,200 foot climb on the incline railroad there's plenty to see and do atop the peak—as the pictures on these pages show.



UTHENTIC buildings such as the Red Dog Saloon above are a part of the attraction of Ghost Town. The Red Dog is a member of Paywood Electric Membership Corporation, which serves this unique mountain enterprise. Root beer is the "strongest" drink you can get in this saloon. Below, children enjoy the stage coach which constantly beats a path around Ghost Town.



Photos By DICK PENCE



Honky-tonk piano player in the Silver Dollar adds realism to a Ghost Town visit.



Ghost Town depot—where you can get tickets to ride the miniature train around the town and get a good view of Maggie Valley.



Frontier Church in Ghost Town—services are held here each Sunday afternoon.

Fuller Leaves TEMA

Walter E. Fuller has resigned as executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association following his appointment by Governor Terry Sanford as state personnel director.

His resignation was accepted July 16 by TEMA Executive Committee, which appointed a special committee to seek a replacement for the managerial post.

TEMA President W. C. Carlton said: "Mr. Fuller has shown a high type of leadership in the rural electrification and telephone cause in North Carolina. Many rural families are blessed with these conveniences because of his concern and effort.

"Those with whom he worked admire his capacity to do a job well and to stick with the most difficult situations until satisfactory solutions are found. He is well known for his friendliness and insistence on fair treatment under all circumstances.

"Governor Sanford has tapped the shoulder of a fine man for the key position in his administration, and our best wishes go with him to this larger field of service."

Carlton, along with TEMA Secretary F. E. Joyner and J. L. Shearon, manager of Wake EMC, will serve as a management committee until the manager's position is filled.

Fuller came to the job from the State Rural Electrification Authority, where he was in charge of the rural telephone program. He has been with TEMA since October of 1960.

A native of Franklin county, Fuller served from 1949-1951 as administrative assistant for the State Department of Conservation and Development. He also served with North Carolina State College as dairy herd improvement supervisor and as associate dairy specialist for the N. C. Department of Agriculture. From 1943-1949, he served with the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service as agricultural agent in Franklin County.

He is married to the former Miss Mary Estelle Griggs, and they are

parents of two sons and a daughter: Walter E. Fuller Jr., 24; David, 21; and Mary, 13.

The position of state personnel director became open when Edwin S. Lanier was transferred from that department to succeed the late Charles F. Gold as state insurance commissioner. The Personnel Council formally elected Fuller to the office, and the oath was administered July 20 at the State Capitol.

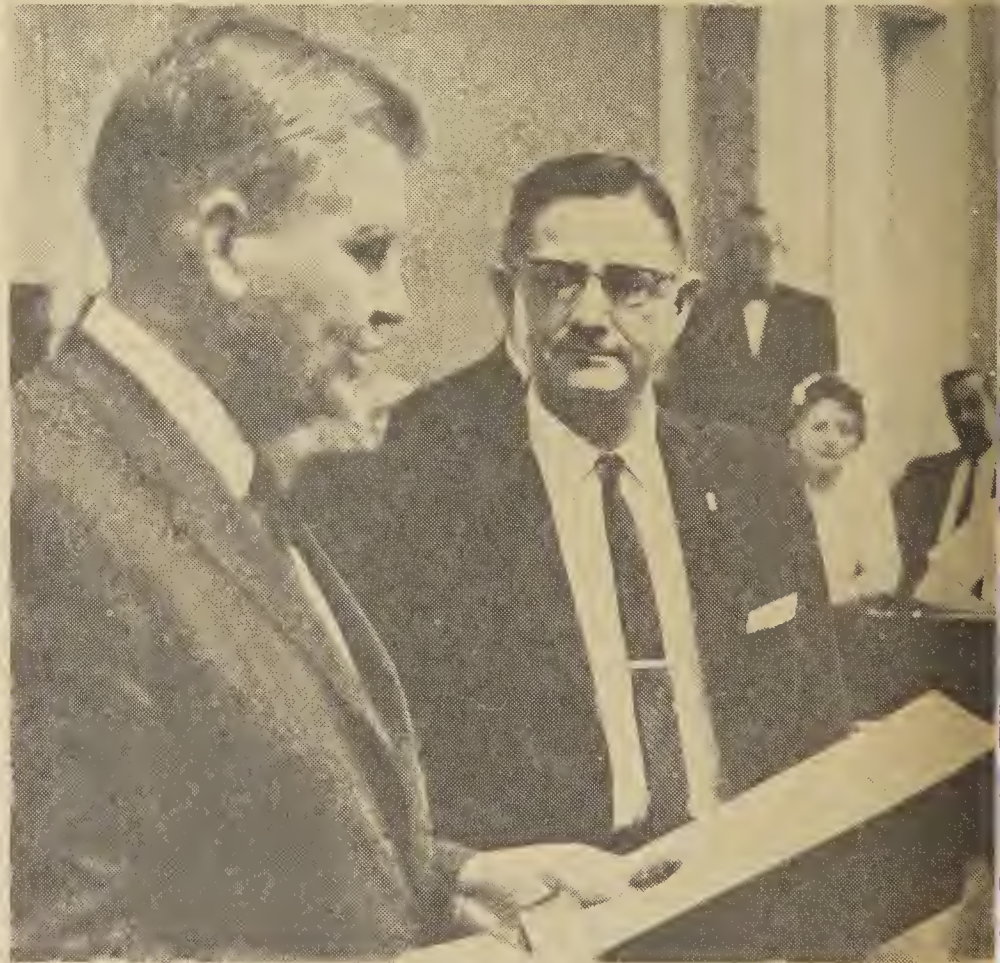
A message from Fuller to board members of each of North Carolina's 32 electric membership corporations included this statement:

"I want to take this opportunity of expressing to each of you my appreciation for the wonderful and loyal support that you have given me and the Association during the time I have served as your executive manager. The progress and accomplishments that we may

have achieved in building stronger rural electrification program in North Carolina, or preventing the weakening or destruction of a program that you have worked so hard to establish, is due to the combined effort and support of you and the TEMA staff. I am appreciative and grateful.

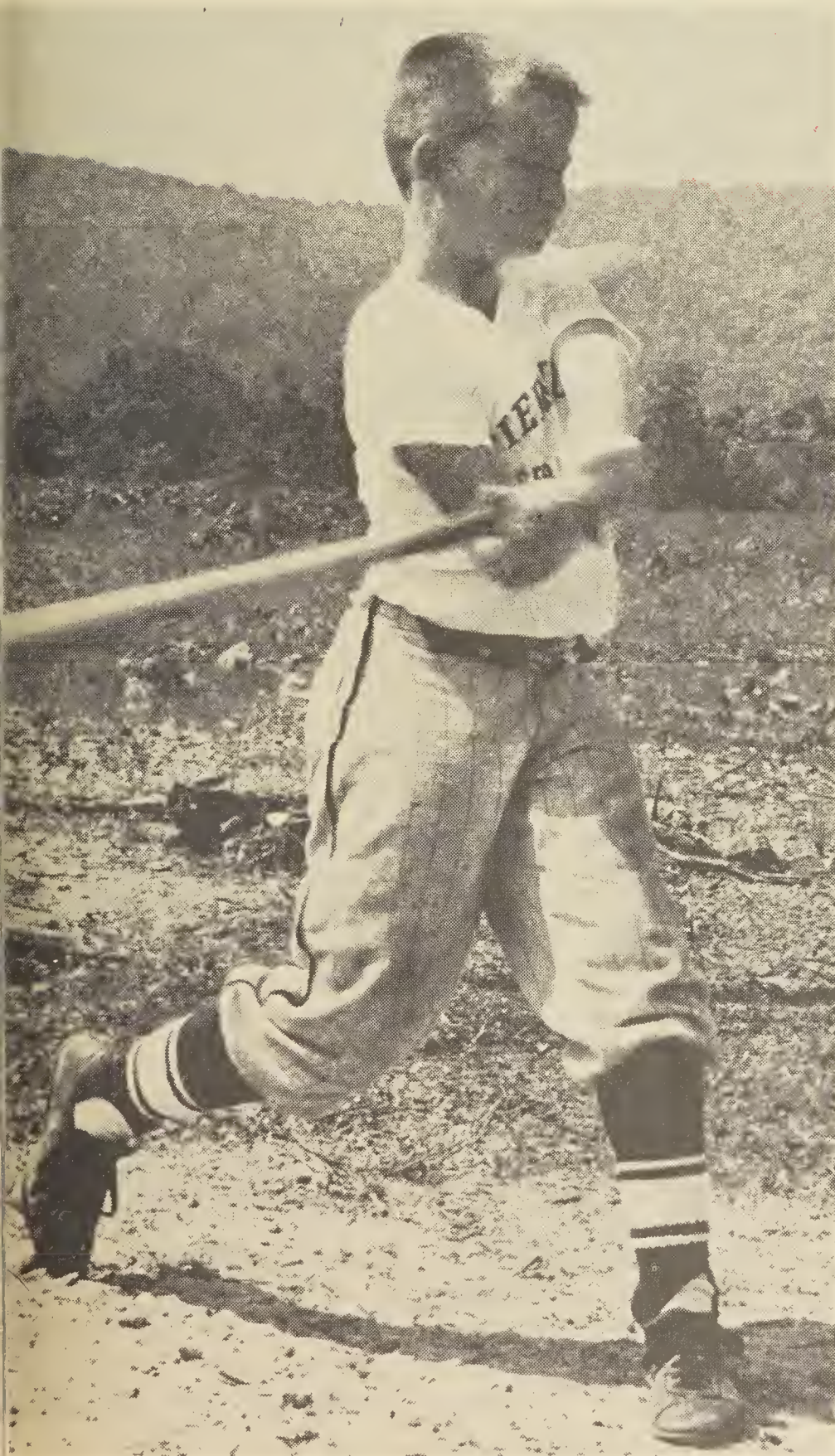
"Eleven years of my life and effort are in the rural telephone and rural electrification program of this state. While I am leaving the program physically, I can assure you that much of my heart and much of my life, my complete dedication to, and belief in, your program will remain with you.

During the period that the special committee is seeking a new manager, Fuller said he will be available to assist the Association. The semi-annual meeting of TEMA will be held in Asheville Aug. 28-30.



Fuller, along with Governor Terry Sanford, shown just before the ceremony in which he was sworn in as the new state personnel director.

How to Live **Baseball**



By DICK PENCE

• Got a youngster around your place who sleeps and eats baseball? Would he like to run, hit and throw all day—then polish it all off with a skull session or a few baseball movies? There's a place in the heart of the Uwharrie Mountains that's made to order for him. Drop him off at the Piedmont Baseball Camp near Asheboro—at the end of his three-week stay there he'll know what it's like to "live baseball."

This new enterprise, served by Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, started its first season early in June. At the helm—as camp director and head coach—is Sam Gibson, former major league pitcher. Gibson pitched three years for the Detroit Tigers, one for the New York Giants and 12 more with the San Francisco Seals in the Triple-A Pacific Coast League.

An electric pitching machine (something new in the way of power use!) tosses balls unerringly for hours—giving each boy more batting practice in three weeks than he would ordinarily get in three years of play.

In addition to ample batting practice, each lad gets individual attention with his particular baseball problem. Gibson and the rest of his coaching staff direct the boys through base running, bunting and fielding drills.

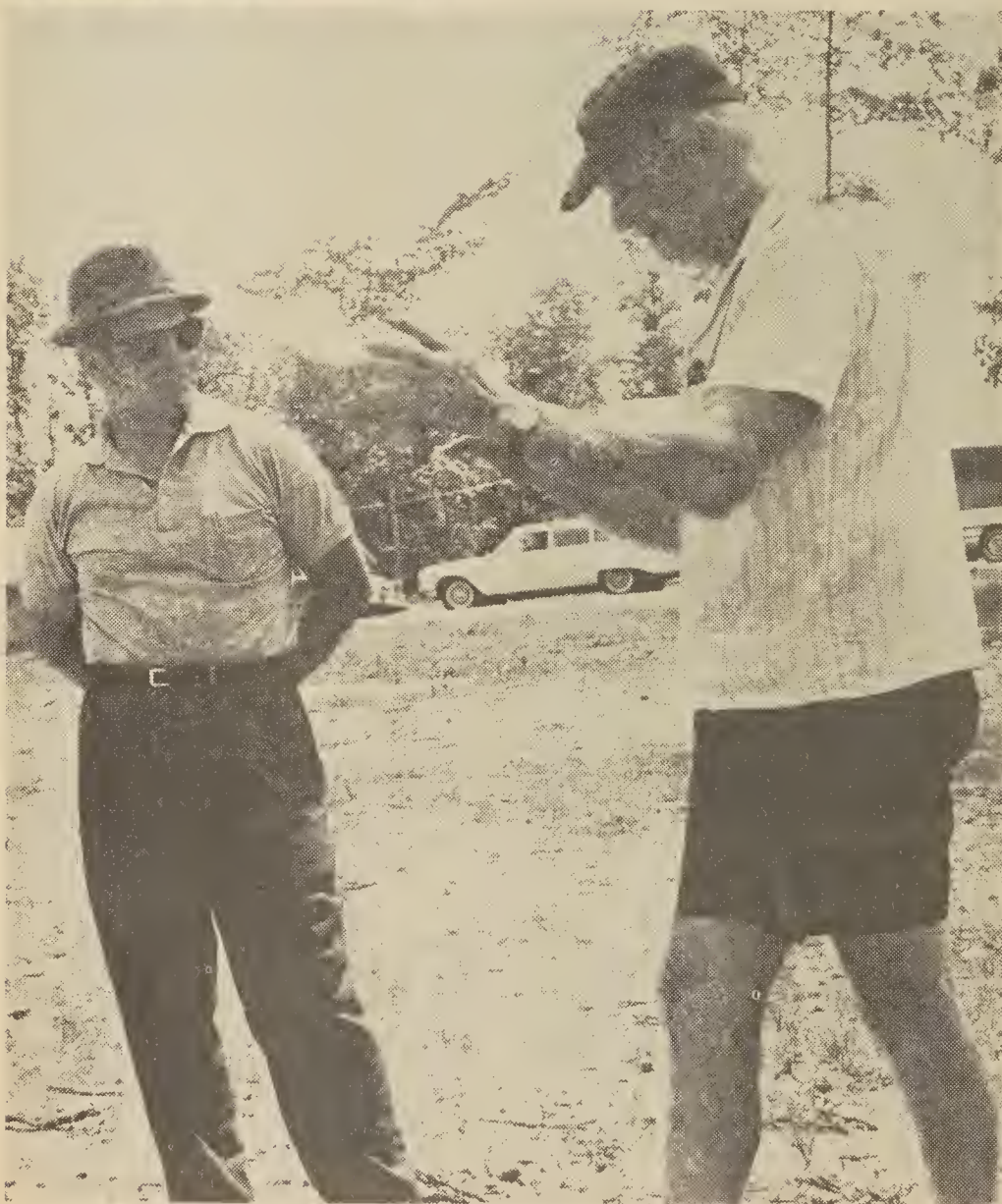
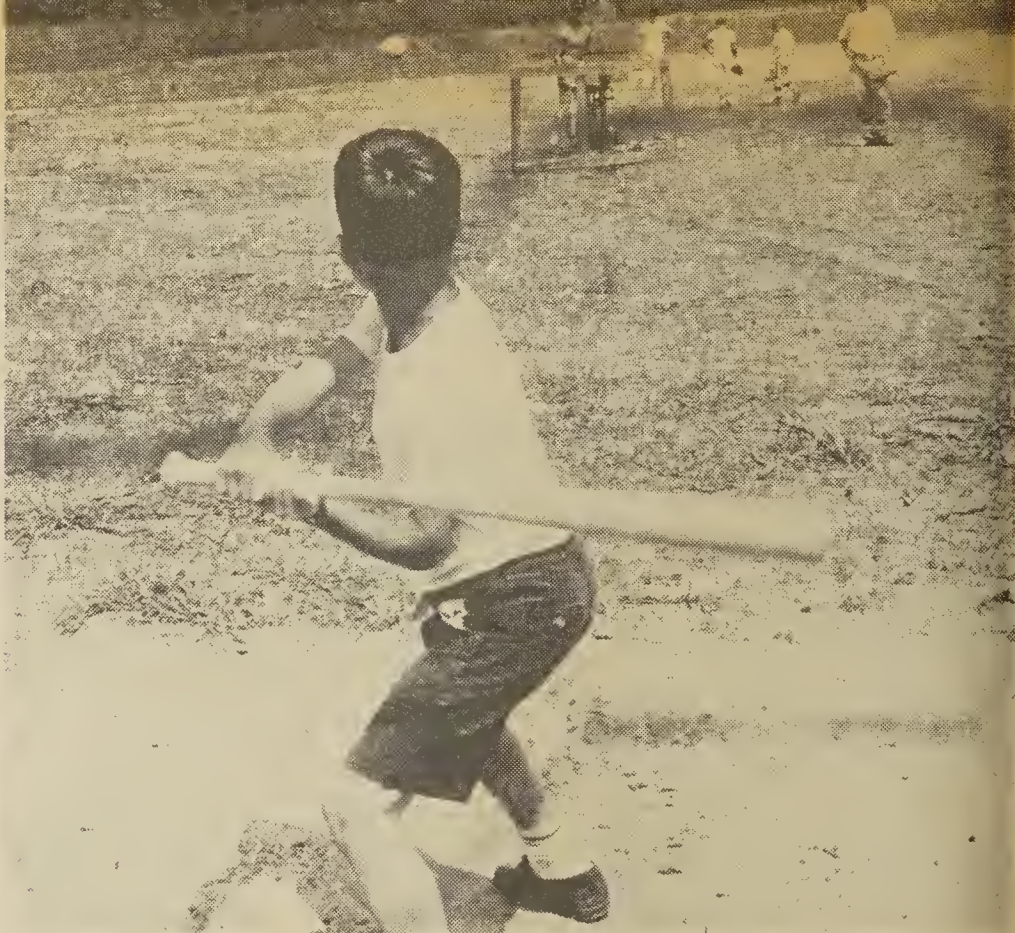
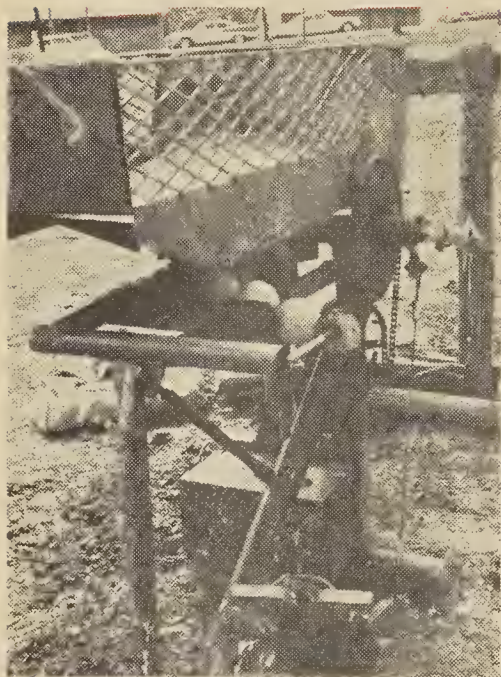
The camp's facilities include three baseball fields, dormitories for the various age groups (8 to 20), indoor recreation rooms furnished with TV, ping pong tables and a projector for baseball films, horseshoe pitching areas, basketball goals and volleyball courts—the latter for "getting away from it."

And for the busy appetites after

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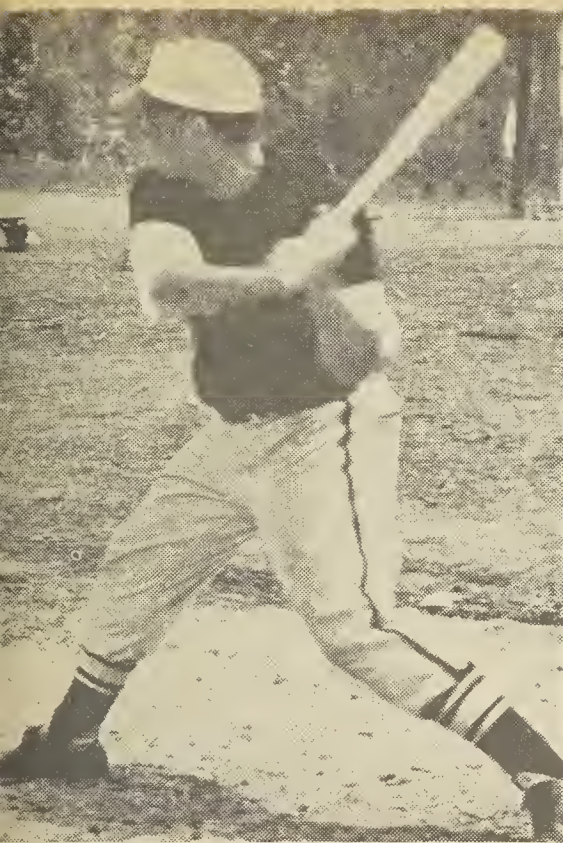
Baseball

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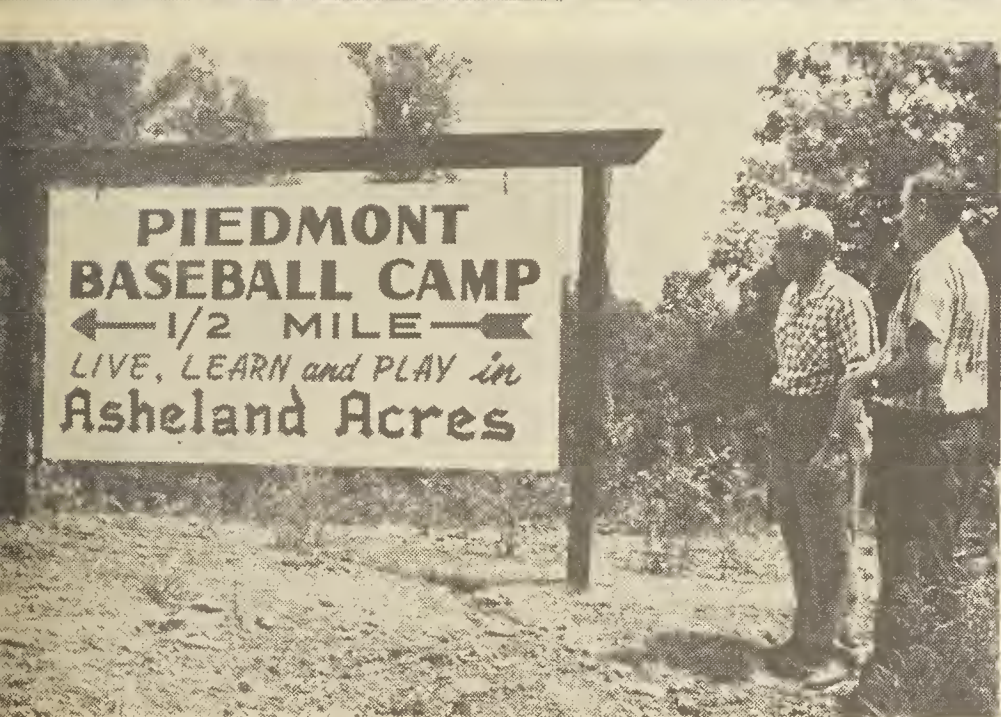
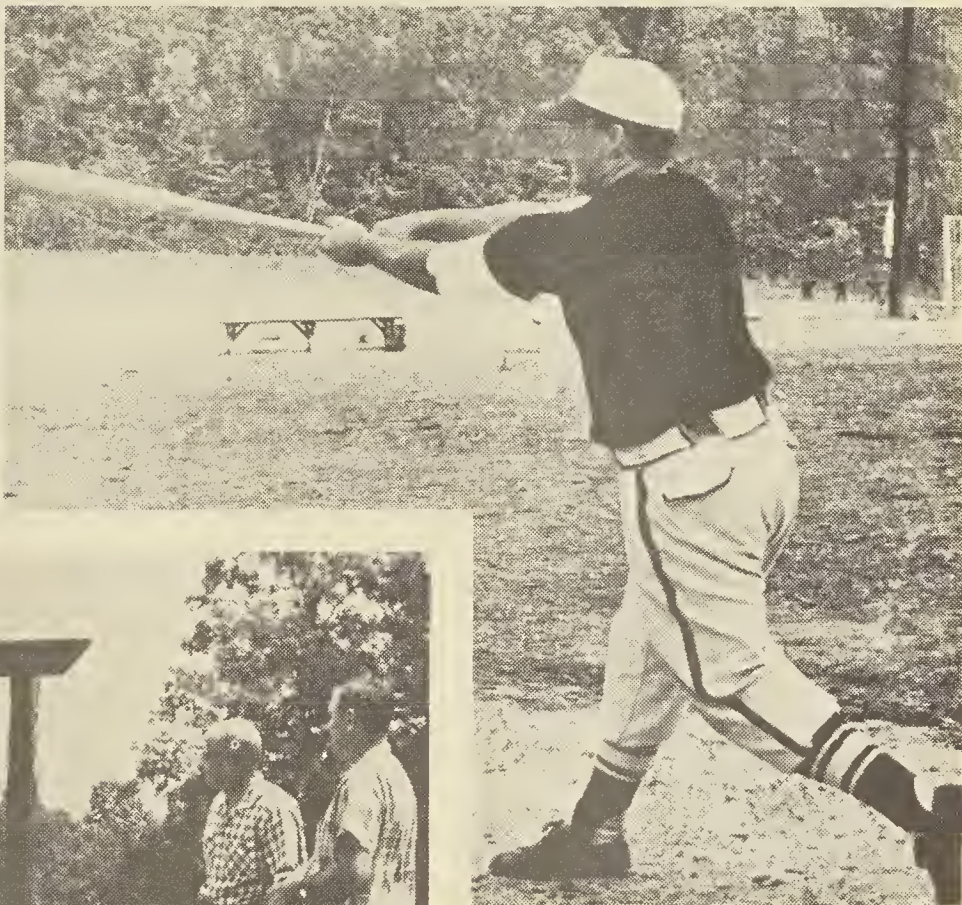


Electric pitching machine (upper left) tosses 'em in so they look big even to a small fry (above). Head Coach Sam Gibson demonstrates a bit of pitching technique to Jim Gruzdis, area scout for the Cleveland Indians (left). Gruzdis stopped by to look over the prospects in camp, as do other scouts. Below a camp coach shows a youngster proper foot placement for bunting.





PERFECT FORM—David Bigos displays major league batting form in this sequence of pictures. Left, he gets set to hit the pitch; below, he keeps the bat level after meeting the ball; lower right, he follows through. "A good-looking prospect," said Head Coach Gibson of this lad, who travelled all the way from Lisbon Falls, Maine, to attend the baseball camp.



C. Roby Garner, president of Piedmont Baseball Camp, and Quinton Hussey, power use director for Randolph EMC, beside sign showing the way to the camp.

(Continued from page 11)
 hard day on the field there's a
 now hall—backed by an all-electric
 kitchen, of course.
 C. Roby Garner, Asheboro appliance
 dealer, is president of Piedmont. "We're
 just getting started with this thing," he
 says, "but we're already taking care of
 quite a few boys. Pretty soon we expect
 to be operating at full capacity. If a
 boy likes to play baseball and is going
 to a summer

camp, we've got the place for him."
 "Our staff tries to give each boy
 personal attention. That along with
 practice and team competition should
 make a better ball player out of any
 boy who comes here," says Garner.
 If you ask the boys what they think
 of being at the camp you won't get
 much of an answer—they're much too
 busy playing baseball.



W

HILE many people have correct ideas on the subject of home lighting, erroneous notions also abound. Examples of lighting mistakes are probably as common as the 60-watt bulb in American homes today.

What are the facts? Information provided by the Illuminating Engineering Society will answer some troublesome questions on home lighting. The Illuminating Engineering Society, the recognized authority on lighting standards in the U. S. and Canada, has done painstaking research and data-gathering on lighting. They've de-

veloped a series of standards, setting forth required lighting levels for different purposes. What this means in practical terms to Mr. and Mrs. Average Home Dweller is outlined below.

darker background, light-colored opaque shades are good in dark-walled rooms and on study desks.

ERROR NO. 2: Having too few light sources in a room.

For maximum visibility without strain on eyes or nerves, every room **must** have general lighting (background illumination) and "task light" at specific points where close eye work is done. For real livability, you should also have "accent lighting" to point up the decorative features of a room. In general, you have enough illumination when the room is softly and evenly lit, with no pools of light leaping out of dark corners.

Some artistic souls deliberately

ERROR NO. 4: Failure to recognize the safety value of good lighting.

Protection of vision is important enough, but proper lighting does more: It protects against many types of household accidents. The housewife working in a well-lighted kitchen free of distracting shadows is less likely to injure herself with her tools; ditto the hobbyist at the basement workbench.

A night light in the bathroom or hallway and light constantly burning at the top of every staircase will minimize the danger of falls; with a dimmer switch you need keep only a very faint light burning. Of course, you should

Good Lighting --- for Safety, Pleasure and Beauty

According to material gleaned from the Society, eight lighting errors occur with glaring frequency in American households.

ERROR NO. 1: Using the wrong lamp in the wrong place.

If your lamp is too tall or too short, you won't see as well and comfortably as you might. The lamp plus the table should be tall enough so that you can measure 40 inches from floor to bottom of shade. For floor lamps, the recommended distance is 47 inches for a "junior" lamp, 49 for a "senior" model.

Lamps with narrow shades belong on the dressing table. Shades for reading lamps should measure 16 or more inches across the bottom for an adequate spread of light across the printed page. If you'd avoid eyestrain, take that gooseneck lamp off the desk unless you have made provision for upward lighting in the area. Because they minimize eyestraining contrast between lighted lamp and

create a light-and-dark contrast in a few areas for dramatic effect. But unless you're very expert, you'd better leave this sort of thing to the lighting specialists.

ERROR NO. 3: Failure to control level of lighting.

Strong reading light is too harsh for relaxed music listening, TV watching, conversation, party dancing. The bright lighting for kitchen tasks is uncongenial for supper at the kitchen table. On the positive side, control of lighting level with a dimmer switch makes possible dramatic changes in the mood and atmosphere of a room. It is the newest device for light control. Specifically designed for home use, the dimming switch replaces the familiar on-off light switch by providing two different levels of illumination. The three-position dimmer has, unlike the conventional on-off switch, a high, a low (30 percent of light output), and an off position. From 200 to 1,800 watts of lighting load can be controlled by single dimmers. The dimmer dial works like a thermostat, using only the amount of current needed to produce the desired level of light.

have wall or ceiling light fixture at the top and bottom of every staircase.

ERROR NO. 5: Failure to use lighting as a decorative aid.

The possibilities in this area are limitless, yet rare is the household which takes even minimum advantage of them. Decorating with lighting can be as expensive or as inexpensive as you choose.

One of the most **inexpensive** ideas: using tinted incandescent bulbs or colored fluorescent strips to change the colors of your furnishings—hence to change the entire mood of your room.

Wall-hung pictures are probably the most common decoration in homes up and down the economic ladder. There's a tremendous variety of picture-highlights which go directly over the picture to portable decorative designs in the shape of boxes, spheres and other forms which may be placed on a mantel or chest beneath the picture.

A brass planter may hide a fluorescent tube or lumiline incandescent bulb. There are many ways in which cabinets can be lighted up to show off a prized china collection.

ERROR NO. 6: Failure to understand the three-fold purpose of outdoor lighting: safety, pleasure and beauty.

Outdoor lighting need not end with the summer, but preplanning is necessary not only to achieve proper lighting for outdoor living, but to enhance the appearance of the lawn and garden, and to ensure safety.

Stepping-stones, steps and passageways between buildings should be lit. The driveway should be protected with floodlights, not only so that you can see to get in and out with your car, but also to discourage trespassers. Entrances and walkways which are thoroughly lighted not only provide safe sight but also express hospitality. The service area needs illumination for household chores such as putting out trash. House numbers should be illuminated for the convenience of guests arriving in the evening.

If you have a lawn or garden, an infinite variety of beautiful effects can be achieved with properly planned lighting. Porches, terraces, patios are an extension of your home, and should be lighted as such. Just a few judiciously planned lights can bring out the beauty of your garden, lawn and entire outdoor area.

ERROR NO. 7: Failure to understand the relationship between color and lighting.

Color of floors, walls, ceiling, is an integral part of good lighting. A well-designed home is best planned with knowledge of colors as related to light reflectance. Light reflectance is a guide to color selection and a help in distributing colors within a room. Reflectance is the percentage of light reflected from a surface in proportion to the light falling on it. Some of the light is absorbed, the balance is reflected and adds to the general illumination of a room.

White and yellow have the greatest reflectance value: 75 percent or higher. Black has the lowest. Other colors run in between.

Glossy surfaces or high sheen finishes create mirror-like reflections of the light sources which may be distracting or even uncomfortable. Dull matte finishes are better.



Light controls make it possible to dim, brighten or blend lights in this room. Area lighting is overhead; perimeter lighting in valances; accent lighting from lamp by sofa.

In utility areas of your home, where high efficiency in light utilization is vital, white is a desirable color for ceilings. It provides up to 90 percent reflectance when new and clean.

ERROR NO. 8: Failure to modernize lighting along with your house.

Your home can be brought up to date in the lighting area much more economically than you might think. The many things that have been learned in recent years about good lighting can be incorporated into your home with a little planning. Ceiling and wall fixtures have undergone great improvement in performance, and new

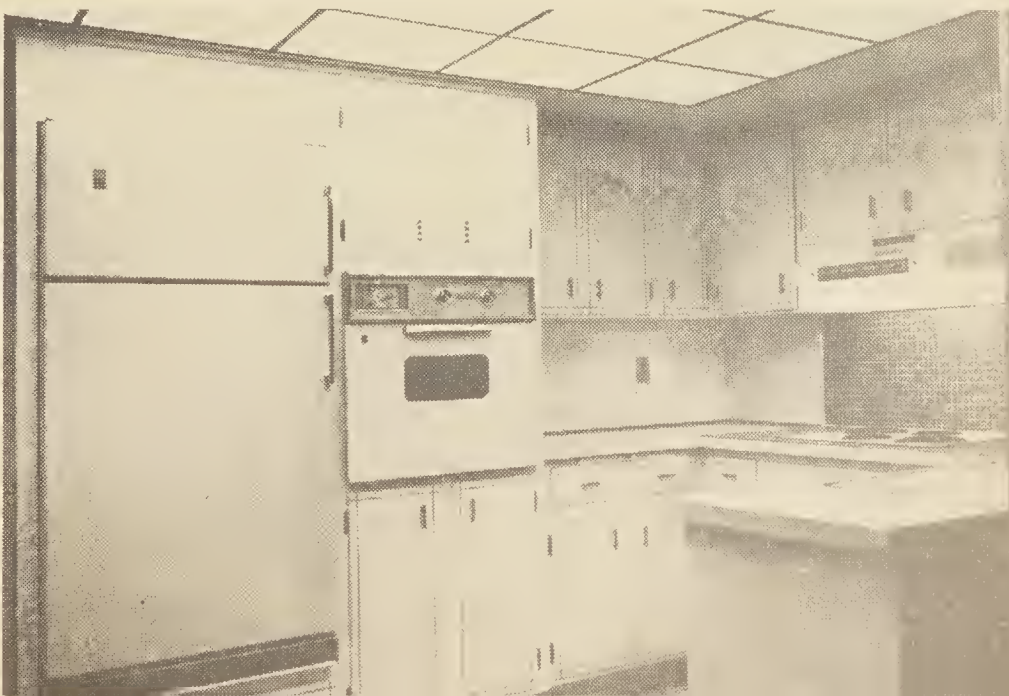
ones can be easily installed in an old house.

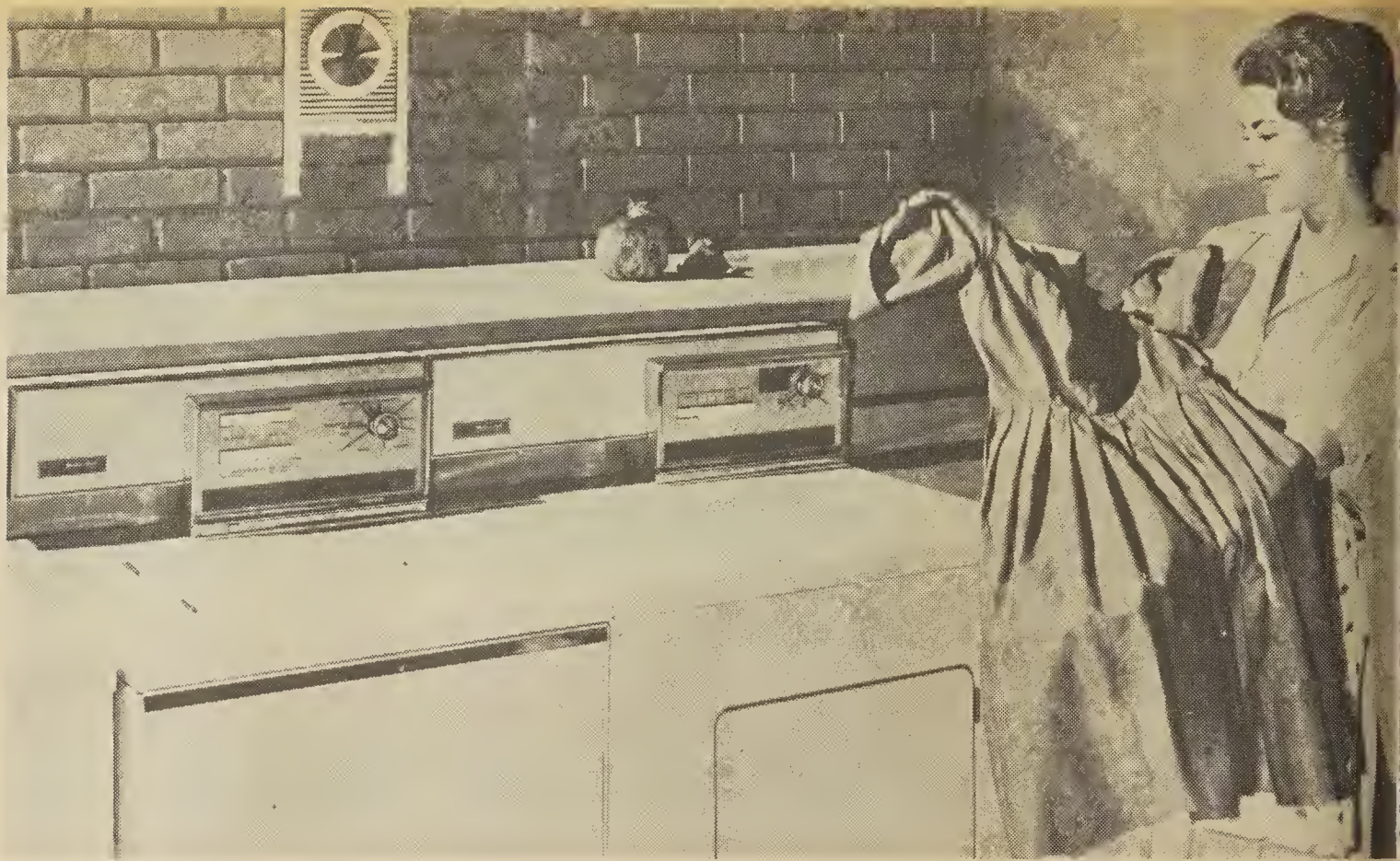
Another fairly recent development is the fluorescent wall bracket. Packaged units are available which include the channel strip and a variety of faceboard designs and finishes.

Luminous walls can often be used to alter or correct poorly proportioned space. The deduction of floor space needed for installation will hardly be noticed.

This list of lighting errors does not claim to be complete, but it will have served its purpose if it encourages the homemaker to start thinking about how the lighting can be improved in her home.

Luminous ceiling is a popular feature in many new Medallion homes. A compact, all-electric kitchen with lighted ceiling makes it easier and safer to work. This type of lighting is ideal way to lower ceilings in older homes.





A new electric washer and dryer are wonderful to have. The next step is learning how to use them efficiently. Read manufacturers' directions, and scan laundry tips on next page.



*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited By Lee Wilder

Special Problems

If you have a hard water problem, chances are you will have best results in laundering when using a detergent. Low-sudsing detergents were developed especially for use in automatic washers where hard water is used. Lack of suds doesn't mean lack of cleaning power.

Yellowing of linens and shirts may be due to too much detergent. This can be removed by running the clothes through a wash period, using only a water softening powder such as Calgon.

If you're in the habit of dumping an undetermined amount of washing powder in the machine, you may be overdoing it.

Find out from your dealer how many gallons of hot water your washer uses, and be guided by this suggested amount graph:

For Ten Gals. of Hot Wash Water			
	Soft Water	Med. Water	Hard Water
	Amount	Amount	Amount
	(cups)	(cups)	(cups)
Soap			
All-Purpose			
granulated	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	$1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$
Synthetic Detergents			
All-Purpose			
low sudsing	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$
All-Purpose			
sudsing type	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Liquid type	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3} +$	$\frac{1}{2}$



Using The Dryer

That could be you, hanging your laundry outdoors, but how much nicer just to open the door of your electric dryer. Think what you can do with the time you save!

Here are some tips on using a dryer for best results: Clothes should be well-rinsed to prevent yellowing, and it's best to underload, not to fill to maximum.

Don't leave your clothes in the dryer too long. They'll have wrinkles that are hard to iron out. Remove clothes just before they're "bone dry."

One good idea is to stop the dryer, if you have mixed a load of heavy and light clothes, and remove the light ones that have dried first. Leave heavier things in for a longer time, then.

Preheat the dryer before putting starched clothes into it, and remove them just before ironing stage.

Pre-Treating Clothes

Pretreating clothes before you put them in the washer will save rewashing as well as the setting of stains permanently.

Inspect the clothes before you put them in the washer. Turn pockets, trouser cuffs and sleeves at roll up, and brush out loose soil with a brush.

Close zippers and remove pads, buckles, belts, pins, ornaments and non-washable buttons. Examine clothes for tears and repair to prevent further damage in laundry process.

Examine for stains. Remove any that might be removed by washing. In general, stain removers can be grouped this way:

1. **Absorbents**—blotting paper, talc, fuller's earth, starch, cornmeal, etc. These remove grease spots, ink and furniture polish.

2. **Solvents**—water, carbon tetrachloride, glycerine, turpentine, kerosene and acetone. These remove grease, sugar and paint.

3. **Bleaches**—javelle water, oxalic acid, hydrogen peroxide, ammonia and commercial bleaches. These remove scorch, stains from paint, lipstick, dirt, coffee and mildew.

4. **Digestor**—pepsin. This removes protein stains such as milk, blood and egg.

Do remove soil by these methods from shirt or dress collars and cuff edges:

a. **Colored fabrics.** Apply same detergent used in your washer and scrub with moistened brush before putting in machine.

b. **White fabrics.** Apply a detergent and scrub with moistened brush. Bleach if necessary, using one tablespoon of liquid bleach to a cup of water. Follow with careful rinsing.

Soaking

Soak or wet articles with warm or hot water—100°F., 120°F., 160°F.—as needed. Select the temperature according to type of soil—warm water for proteins such as milk and egg, and warmer or hot water for fats and sugars.

1. For slightly soiled pieces, use cool, soft water and soap or synthetic detergent. If you are using tap and hard water, soften with a non-precipitating softener. This prevents soap curds in hard water.

2. For very soiled pieces, use warm water and soap or synthetic detergent.

3. Do not soak clothes overnight. Clothes may be soaked from 5 to 20 minutes, depending on amount of soil. Longer soaking redeposits soil on the clothes and causes graying.

Woman Talk



You don't hear much about ghosts any more, but it's because people don't believe in such things—except, maybe, in the heart.

They're the kind of ghosts you feel when you read the obituaries in the paper, and find the name of an old friend.

That's what happened, the other day. We looked at the black type, and it said very little except that Alex was gone.

"But I just saw him only a few days ago," I said, and we were very quiet at breakfast. A wisp of something nice had brushed past us, and it no longer was there.

I first heard of Alex one Christmas, when he presented my husband with a little bottle of perfume for me. "Let me know if she likes it, and I'll give you some more," he told him.

He lived alone in a hotel, since the death of his wife. I think I met him at the hotel, on a cold day with the wind stinging our cheeks.

Alex always greeted us with an exuberance and a delight that left us in a glow. He never said so, but he would look at one of us and then the other, and we knew Alex was glad we were happy.

How often did we meet? It's hard to remember now, but more perfume arrived, from time to time. It was a wonderful scent, with a bit of sweetness that reminded me of something that may have happened long ago.

An astute business man, Alex bought a big building in downtown Raleigh and took an intense interest in the repairs and remodeling. I saw him often, just standing there alone on the sidewalk and looking up at something.

Or I'd see him scurrying into the bank, and it was a sort of joke for me to ask him where his satchel of money was.

Somewhere I heard about a lot of people he had befriended and lent money to and often not got it back. His apartment in the hotel had rocked with laughter of friends, and had also seen some lonely hours.

A lot of people went to his funeral, and some stayed away on purpose. Some probably wanted to remember him another way, with that brown face smiling and that warm handclasp that was so firm.

Or with the scent of perfume.

Autumn Fashions

4954—Coat and skirt costume or walking suit. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 coat 2¾ yards 54-inch fabric; skirt 1 yard.

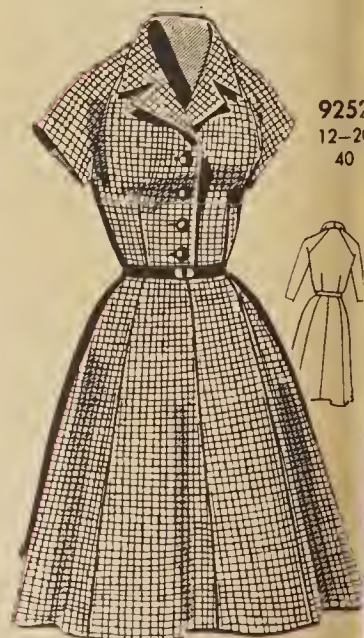
4954
SIZES
10-20



9289 TEEN
10-16

9289—Fashion's top trio for fall. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10-16. Size 12 upper blouse 2 yards 35-inch fabric; middle blouse 1½ yards; jacket 2½ yards 39-inch.

9252—Eight-gore shirtwaist with easy raglan sleeve. Printed Pattern in Miss Sizes 12-20; 40. Size takes 4½ yards 39-inch fabric.



9252
12-20
40

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

READY NOW! Send 35¢ for our brand-new Fall-Winter Pattern Catalog. More than 100 fashions to sew. School separates, career clothes; styles glamorous and practical. All Sizes.



Mrs. Berry Coleman, 220 Dobb St., Hertford, says she freezes tomatoes all the time.

"On the inside front cover of your June issue, I read that a tomato is considered the only vegetable in the garden that cannot be frozen successfully. I beg to differ. I have frozen freshly peeled tomatoes and they can be used in any dish that requires canned tomatoes. In fact, I think they are better.

"My husband works with Albemarle EMC in Hertford and I thought I would pass this information on to you," she writes.

* * *

(Ed. Note: Well, it wasn't June, but it was May—and we added lettuce to the list. By "successfully," we mean the usual purpose for which such foods are frozen—to be as nearly like fresh-picked as possible. We agree with Mrs. Coleman that frozen tomatoes can be used in any dish that requires canned tomatoes—but for salad?)

* * *

Mavis M. Gibbs, editor of the homemaking dept., The Southern Planter, gave this recipe to us at State College Homemaker's week program:

PARMESAN OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN

2—3 lb. broiler, cut for frying
or 3 chicken breasts, halved

1 cup flour

2 teaspoons salt

¼ teaspoon pepper

2 teaspoons paprika

3 tablespoons milk

2 eggs, slightly beaten

¾ cup grated Parmesan cheese

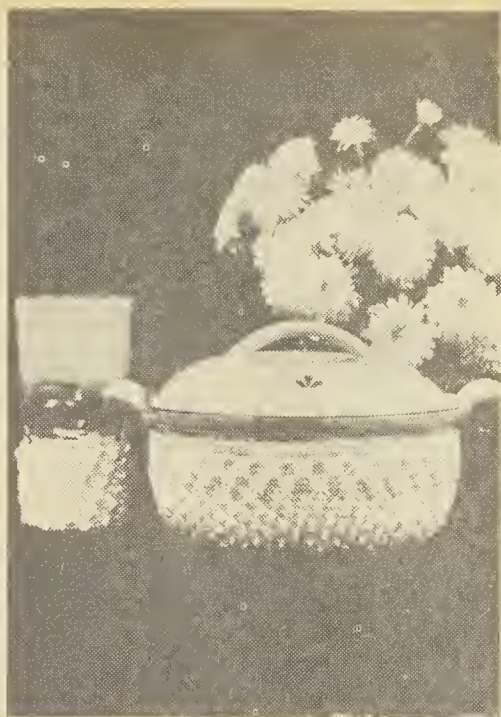
⅓ cup fine dry bread crumbs

2 tablespoons butter

2 tablespoons fat

Heat oven to 400 degrees. Coat chicken with mixture of flour, salt, pepper and paprika. Dip in mixture of eggs and milk beaten together. Roll in Parmesan cheese and bread crumb mixture. Let stand 5-10 minutes.

Melt butter and fat in shallow baking pan in heated oven. Place coated chicken, skin side down, in pan. Bake 30 minutes. Turn skin side up and continue baking until tender, about 30 minutes. Serves 6 servings.



Casserole and tumbler jackets are novel crocheted replicas of Milk Glass. Instructions for Leaflet No. S-798 tell you how to make these in a few hours.

Free Patterns



Cafe curtains are only part of the bonus you get in Leaflet No. S-487. There also are instructions for place mats, glass jackets, stool pillows and a fruit basket—all to match.

Just mail your request to Homemaking Department, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the free patterns. Limited supply.

WATER is the most essential factor in man's environment—but it also can be one of the most dangerous. It provides life-giving nourishment, but it can start wars, cause flooding or spread diseases.

The latter problem is one which every homeowner should consider when providing his water supply.

Our growing population has increased the possibility of a water supply becoming polluted. When our country was sparsely populated, pollution of water supplies was not the problem it is now. Still—typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases exacted their yearly toll. A hundred years ago hardly a family existed that had not lost a member because of typhoid fever.

Then the big problem was a lack of understanding of the causes of diseases such as typhoid. Today we have the tools and the know-how to battle these diseases, but the growing chance of pollution remains a problem.

To protect ourselves from water-borne diseases, we must safeguard our water supplies so that the disease germs from human and animal sources can't pollute them. This means that supplies must be constructed to prevent surface water from getting into them.

This surface water—which starts as rain—flows along the ground and carries all kinds of material with it into such places as springs, streams and wells. Among these materials could well be waste material from human and lower animal sources, which contain disease germs. (In the case of typhoid fever, animals are not carriers of the germ—a person can get typhoid fever only by eating or drinking typhoid germs that originated from some other human being.)

Sanitation work by local and state health officials has brought us to the place where we seldom find a polluted water table in North Carolina. Still, care should be taken in the location of wells to ensure getting healthful water.

If you need help in locating, constructing and protecting your well, you can get instructions from your county health department or from the State Health De-

Make Your Water Safe

By DR. LYNN G. MADDRY

partment. The best course is to contact the Health Director in your local Health Department. He will have a sanitarian visit the site and make any recommendations that are necessary and, if needed, give instructions on the sterilization of the supply with chlorine.

After a supply has been properly built and protected from surface water, the only way to tell if it is free of disease germs is to have a sanitary analysis made. A sanitary analysis determines if any bacteria of intestinal origin are present and indicates whether or not a supply is re-

ceiving water-borne disease germs through surface water.

Whenever a sample of water shows evidence of contamination the supply should be inspected by a sanitarian. Then corrections in structure should be made to protect the supply from surface water and the supply sterilized with chlorine before being used again for drinking purposes. In North Carolina there are three ways you can get a sanitary analysis of a water supply:

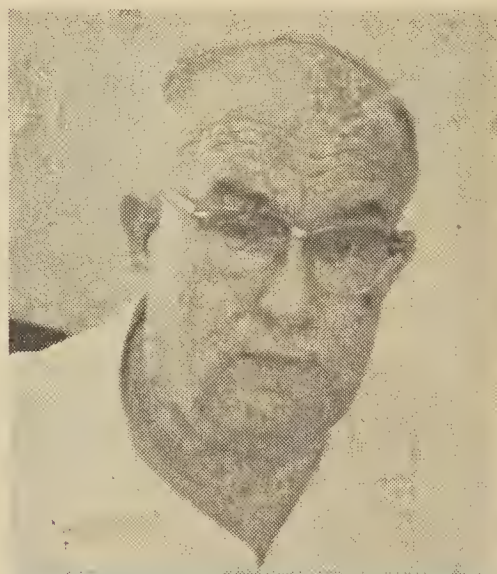
First, you may obtain a water sample container from the local or state health department, collect the sample of water and submit it to the State Health Department for a sanitary analysis and pay a fee of \$5. In this case, the report will be sent directly to you.

Second, you can get a free analysis by having the local health department collect the sample and submit it for examination. The report will be sent to the health department, from which you can get the report with an explanation of the analysis.

Third, you may get a free analysis by having your private physician collect the sample and submit it to the laboratory of the State Health Department. The report will be sent to the physician who will give it to you with an interpretation of the results. In this case, your physician may charge for a house call or office visit for collecting and submitting the sample.

The results of the analysis need to be interpreted by a trained person who understands the meaning of the results.

Often a chemical analysis is needed to determine if the water



Dr. Lynn G. Maddry has been associated with the North Carolina State Board of Health since he was a student at State College, where he was graduated in 1931. He also holds degrees from the University of North Carolina. Since 1960 he has been director of the laboratory division for the health agency. He is a native of Alamance County.

s hard, or corrosive, or contains injurious elements. These chemical analyses may be obtained in the same manner described above, except that the sample must be collected in a special container for chemical analysis. This container is larger than the one for a sanitary analysis.

Red and green water problems often trouble people with private supplies. This is more of a nuisance than it is a health problem. The red water is caused by iron. This is more beneficial than injurious to health, but it will ruin white laundry. The green water problems are due to copper in the water and come usually from the copper pipes being used in the water system. The amount of copper in the water is not usually great enough to be harmful, however, it stains plumbing fixtures and laundry and thus can be a nuisance. The stains of both iron and copper origin can be removed from plumbing fixtures with vinegar or chlorinated diatomaceous cleaners or by the careful use of chlorine solutions.

The State Health Department does not make analyses to determine the cause of fish dying in a pond or stream, or to determine if the water is satisfactory for irrigation purposes.

When in doubt about your water supply, consult your physician or local health department.



PLASTIC FREEZER CONTAINERS

Now home freezer owners can buy plastic freezer containers in wholesale quantities and price brackets through the mail. Reusable containers are soft and pliable. New space-saving square shape. Flexible, non-leak lids included. Pints are priced at \$9.75; quarts at \$14.75 per hundred, postpaid. Same delivery guaranteed. Sample pint, 25¢. Write

OXBORO HEATH CO.

Dept. 6E, P. O. Box 7097, Highland Station, Minneapolis 11, Minnesota

The Battle Goes On

● **THE STATE** Utilities Commission had not acted late last month on a motion that the Commission order Nantahala Power and Light Company to negotiate with the Tennessee Valley Authority for its power supply.

The motion was made before the Commission in mid-month by attorneys opposing the proposed sale of Nantahala to Duke Power Company.

The hearing on the case was reopened to allow the opponents to present new evidence, which came in the form of testimony by a TVA official—James Watson, power marketing director—that TVA was willing to provide Nantahala with all the power it needs to meet its present and future demands.

Shortly after Watson completed his testimony, attorneys representing several area groups and two rural electric co-ops made the motion, asking that it be acted on prior to any disposition in the sale case or the rate case involving the company.

Later that same day John Archer, president of Nantahala, testified that his company would not buy power from TVA because it would mean regulation of rates by the TVA board of directors. He also said that Duke officials had told him they would contest the legality of distribution of TVA power in the Nantahala area.

Archer testified under cross-examination that Duke President William McGuire had told him Duke would bring the matter to court before allowing the sale of TVA power in the Nantahala area.

McGuire had been scheduled to testify in the hearing, but did not take the stand.

Nantahala has contended that the company must sell its power distribution facilities to Duke because its generating facilities will soon be inadequate to meet customer demand.

This would leave Nantahala with nearly all its hydro generat-

ing facilities for serving its parent company, Aluminum Corporation of America.

Nantahala has also petitioned the Utilities Commission for a one-third increase in rates, which has been in effect under bond for over a year.

Both the sale and the rate increase have been bitterly opposed by area groups. The sale also has been opposed by two rural electric co-ops—Haywood EMC of Waynesville and Blue Ridge Electric Association of Young Harris, Ga. The co-ops had earlier asked the Commission for permission to buy the Nantahala distribution system and serve the area with TVA power. However, they have since given their full backing to the proposal for TVA to furnish the power to Nantahala directly.

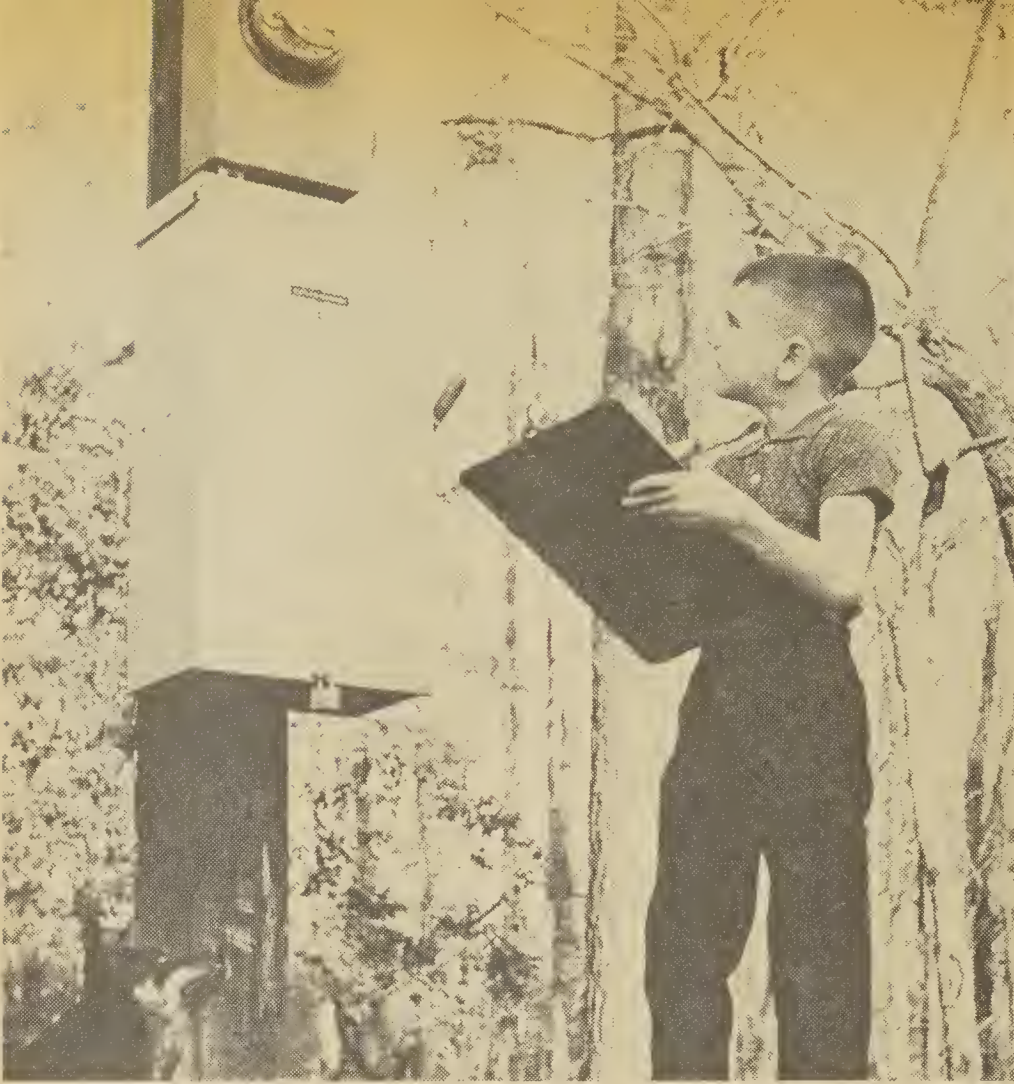
Watson, in his testimony, said TVA would sell the power to Nantahala under standard TVA wholesale rates, and that Nantahala in turn would have to resell the power at reasonable retail rates. TVA has similar arrangements with two private power companies in Tennessee.

Watson also commented that under the terms of the Fontana agreement, all of the power produced by Nantahala's hydro-electric plants (which are operated by TVA) belongs to TVA.

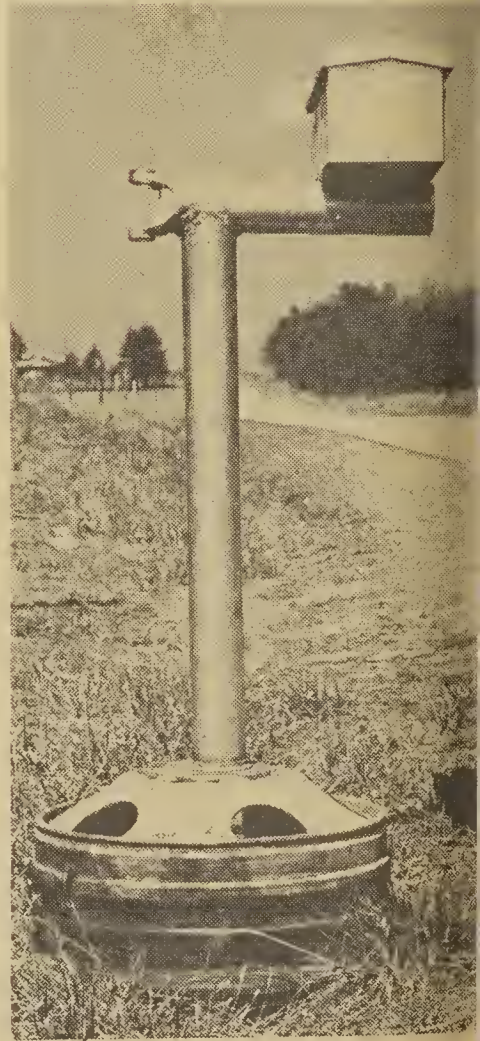
Under questioning by Commissioner Sam O. Worthington, Watson said that all of the power being sold by Nantahala came from TVA under interchange agreements between Nantahala and TVA.

Lawyers opposing the sale of Nantahala to Duke halted Duke and Nantantahala attorney's cross-examination of Watson on the subject of territorial limitations on TVA. Worthington, however, opened the line of questioning by asking Watson virtually the same questions that had been posed by the power company lawyers. Then he overruled objections by opposition lawyers to these questions.

PHOTO NOTES



REAL CO-OP MAN—Philip Rowe likes to read the meter, mark the card and mail it back to his Co-op on time every month. Philip, age seven, lives on a tobacco farm in Greene County. He is in the first grade at Snow Hill school this year. Philip's parents are members of Pitt & Greene EMC of Farmville. His grandparents (both sides) are pioneer members of Pitt & Greene, and his grandfather, David Corbett of Snow Hill, Rt. 3, was recently elected vice-president of Pitt & Greene. Philip's father, Wilton Rowe, is electrification advisor for Tri-County EMC of Goldsboro.—What does Philip want to be when he grows up??—A State Highway Patrolman (just like his uncle Jim), of course!



A scrap truck or auto wheel makes a sturdy base for a mailbox stand. This mailbox—on the Allen Templeton farm in Iredell County—is easily moved to one side when highway mowing or grading crews are working on the right-of-way.



NEW RURAL INDUSTRY—This brand-new feed mill is set to go into operation on the lines of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation. It's the second Super Feeds mill—operated by Norman Purvis—to be located in Randolph's territory. This one is on Rt. 2, Robbins, in Moore County.

Buying Appliances

Most people find themselves in a state of utter confusion when making a new appliance purchase is needed. Start shopping around and you hear terms such as "bargain," "original price," "former price," and "manufacturer's list price."

Unless you're the person who has a particularly favorite brand of merchandise and a favorite dealer from whom to buy it, you're entangled in this web of confusion. And sometimes, even after a purchase is made, there's a lingering doubt that you made the right choice.

What are the most important considerations in buying an appliance?

First, select one that you know. There will usually be a nationally advertised brand. The manufacturer who has put the name of his company on a product and who continually advertises that product, has millions of dollars invested in your satisfaction.

The value of the manufacturer's investment is dependent on your continuing satisfaction in the product you buy.

Your second step should be to exercise equal care that you purchase your appliance from a franchised dealer with an established reputation. Fortunately, the best brands and the best retailers are usually found together.

If you haven't had previous experience with a dealer, follow these guideposts:

1. Does the dealer have a good reputation, and does his store show, through neatness and attractive displays, his attention to details? A dealer who is careful about these things is usually careful about the products he sells, and the satisfaction he gives.

2. Has his advertising been of the character to indicate that he is trying to offer good merchandise and good values, as opposed to advertising that just shouts "bargains"?

3. Does his salesman, by his courtesy and treatment, show a sincere desire to serve you by trying to determine your needs and satisfy them, as contrasted to the salesman who insists on pushing a "special" of his selection?

Remember this! The right dealer to buy from is the one who earnestly tries to serve you best—who shows by the words and actions of his salespeople that he is trying to make you a customer of his store, rather than just to sell you quickly and forget you.

Thirdly, consider the important aspect of service. Major household appliances, because they are both electrical and mechanical, are subject to possible service requirements. Even though the manufacturer has tried to build a perfect product, electrical and mechanical devices sometimes get out of adjustment, or break, even under normal usage.

When this happens, your satisfaction with your appliances may depend more on the service available than on the manufacturer who made it, or the dealer who sold it.

Make sure you find out two things about service on the product you are considering buying.

1. How long will the dealer or his authorized servicing agent make, without charge, any adjustments necessary to keep your appliance functioning properly.

2. How long are the major operating parts warranted by the manufacturer beyond this free service period; one who will make any changes needed; and about what

you will be expected to pay for service labor for such calls.

The fourth thing you should consider is whether or not the "extras" are worth the extra cost. You will find that usually there are a number of models of each appliance brand you are considering. The differences between models can consist of size, true convenience features — or sometimes merely gadgets.

Don't buy gadgets in place of fundamentals. "Don't," as an old saying in the automobile business goes, "buy the car for the dashboard."

Next, consider the price you are to pay.

Occasionally "bargain" ads offer sensational savings from an "Original Price," "Former Price," or in some instances "Manufacturer's List Price." Today's real value in an appliance bears no relation to what someone says an appliance "might" have sold for or "should" have sold for at some previous date. In a few instances these prices were set far above expected selling price for the simple purpose of establishing a fictitious price against which the prevailing price could be compared to indicate a large "apparent" saving. For this reason, you should generally disregard such prices when you are trying to arrive at true value.

The price should be in relation to the product itself, rather than some "former" price. Adopt the slogan of the Better Business Bureau, which is: "Before you invest — investigate."

Remember, a low price is not always a bargain, nor is a high price always an extravagance. Paying what you have to, to fulfill your real needs, is the first consideration.

Jimmy-Clips



Thin walls, such as sheet rock or plaster, provide little anchorage for outlet and switch boxes. Outlets and switches in these walls have a tendency to come loose and wobble. Once loose, they are a nuisance and can cause a short circuit.

"Jimmy-clips" are outlet box supports made for tightening loose outlets and switches in thin walls. You can get them from your local wiring contractor and install them yourself or have him do the job for you. If you do the job yourself, be sure to turn off your main switchbox before starting.

Plugs

The brass prongs on appliance plugs corrode gradually when they remain in an outlet all the time. Plugs or refrigerators, freezers, television sets, and radios eventually build up a coat of corrosion that may cause the plug to stick in the outlet or make poor electrical contact with it.

You should remove these plugs from the outlets and clean them every several months. Use a small file or piece of emery cloth for the cleaning job. After cleaning, wipe off any excess material with a clean cloth.

Shop Cords

Electrical cords on shop equipment are subjected to all kinds of abuse. Once damaged, they should be repaired or replaced immediately.

Cords on stationary equipment,

such as bench saws, should be of the heavy duty rubber-covered type. The covering on this cord is flexible and is thick enough to protect the wires.

Cords for portable tools and extension purposes should be resistant to oil, grease, gasoline, and other chemicals normally found in the shop. When ordinary rubber-covered cord stays in contact with

these materials, it will soon rot. Use a cord with an oil-resistant covering for these purposes.

When you see your electric dealer for new cords, be sure to get ones that contain an extra wire to provide a means of grounding the tools. For 120-volt tools you will need three-wire cord, and for 240-volt tools you will need four-wire cord.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15¢ PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$3.00

• ANNUAL MEETINGS

UNION ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, August 11 beginning at 10 a.m. at the Piedmont High School on Route 2, Monroe. Will have speaker and approximately \$1,000 in FREE prizes.

HAYWOOD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, August 25 beginning at 10 a.m. at the East Waynesville School. Will have speaker and approximately \$600 in FREE prizes.

PEE DEE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, August 17 beginning at 7:15 at the Rockingham Ball Park. Will have panel type discussion and approximately \$2,000 in FREE prizes.

CORNELIUS ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Monday, September 3 at 8 p.m. in the Cornelius School at Cornelius. Mr. Gwyn Price is speaker for the occasion. FREE prizes.

DAVIE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, September 1 at the Masonic Picnic Grounds in Mocksville beginning at 10:30 a.m. Will have approximately \$3,500 in FREE prizes.

BLUE RIDGE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, September 8 at Appalachian State Teachers College in Boone. Meeting begins at 1:30 p.m. Norman Clapp, REA Administrator is featured speaker. Approximately 60 FREE prizes will be awarded.

• FOR SALE

PAINT, OUTSIDE TITANIUM Lead and Oil. Guaranteed not to peel. \$5.95 value. Factory price - \$2.25 gal. Free Sample. Snow White Paint Co. CF, Toledo 2, Ohio.

• CATALOG

FREE Fall flower bulb catalog. Lists tulips, hyacinths, daffodil, etc. Michiganda Gardens, Box 3874Q, Detroit 5.

• WANTED TO BUY

Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Broken Bank Notes of all states and Canada; Confederate Bonds, Civil War Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

• POULTRY

GUARANTEED HEAVIES! Reds, Rockcrosses \$5.90—100. "JUMBO" White Rocks \$6.90—100. C.O.D. Heavy Breasted guaranteed straight hatch \$8.90; Pullets \$15.90. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Bar Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Wyandots Rhode Island Reds Straight Hatch, \$10 Pullets \$17.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets \$20.90; Straight Hatch \$11.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets \$21.90; Straight Hatch \$10.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigree White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) \$23.90; Straight hatch \$12.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rock Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Isthmas Straight hatch \$13.90; Pullets \$23.90. Pekin Ducklings 12—\$4.50. Bronze Breasted, White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—\$11.50. Beltsville Turkeys 15—\$9.50. Live Guarantee, f.o.b. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Carolina Hatcheries, RUCKER'S, Dept. NCRA-2, Box 596, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

• EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 65-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free write today! American School, Dept. X Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

FELLER'S Auctioneering College. World's Finest. Highest Training Given. Diploma Awarded. FREE Catalog. Feller's Auctioneering College, 225 South Schuyler, Kankakee, Illinois.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST—This is your opportunity to prepare for civil service at home. Keep your present job while training. We train you until you pass test. Rush name, age and address for enrollment blanks and descriptive booklet. ADVANCE SCHOOLS, P. O. Box 2598, DEPT. 7, LAKE LAND, FLORIDA.

• EMPLOYMENT

MANAGER—For electric cooperative Cape Hatteras Island, N. C. serving consumers. Fisherman's paradise. Excellent working conditions—paid sick leave and vacation, retirement plan. Salary open. Apply to Cape Hatteras Electric Membership Corporation, Buxton, N. C.

Notice to Members of Edgecombe-Martin County EMC

Starting on Sept. 1 members of Edgecombe-Martin County EMC will receive their electricity bills along with their cooperative's newsletter. Manager G. Leslie Rucker says the action is being taken to save postage costs. The bills will be inserted inside the newsletter, and Rucker asks that members be sure to open their newsletter so they will not overlook their statements.

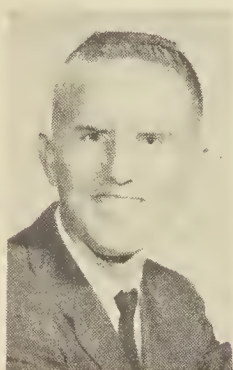
Teen

ROUND TABLE

"Should parents forbid their teenage son or daughter to go steady?"



Linda Smith
e-McDowell EMC



Jack Sineath
Central EMC



Loretta Respass
Woodstock EMC



Seth Barrow
Pitt & Greene EMC

th: "It would be better for par-
ts to discourage their teenage
n or daughter not to go steady
ther than forbid them. To for-
d someone to do something often
ilds resentment and may cause
e boy or girl to meet secretly.
rents should point out the ad-
vantages of meeting and knowing
er boys and girls and the en-
vment they can have together in
imming, skating, dancing, ten-
s, bowling and other sports.
ey should also point out the dis-
advantages of going steady at an
rly age. They should encourage
eir son or daughter to wait un-
they are in their late teens to
te the same one regularly."

Linda: "It depends mainly upon
the age of the son or daughter. If
they are in their early or mid-teens
I think they should be forbidden
to go steady. At this age they will
be enjoying themselves and not
tied down to one person. If they
go steady at this early age, they
will realize their mistake when
they become older. As a teenager
gets older, I think he should be
allowed to decide for himself
about going steady. A talk with
the parents may be welcomed, but
I don't think they should make the
decision."

Loretta: "I believe the question
depends on a number of things.
First of all, I believe it would de-
pend on the age and the length of
time the son or daughter has been
dating. It is not right for a teen-
ager who has just started dating
to go steady, because he will not
have the privilege of dating more
people and getting to know new
friends—which is very important
at this age. Also, it depends on
what the parents themselves say."

Jack: "No—I think when a person
becomes a teenager he has enough
training to do things for himself.
There are several things a teen-
ager should consider before mak-
ing such a decision. Age and men-
tal abilities are two main ones. A
teenager should be old enough to
understand what going steady is,
and he should have sense enough
not to go steady until he is ready
to settle down. Even though par-
ents shouldn't forbid a teenager
to go steady, I think their advice
can be very good."

Peggy Ramsey, Rt. 2, Burgaw,
asks this month's question and
will receive a check for \$5. Peggy
is in the 11th grade at Burgaw
High School and her hobbies are
dancing and listening to good
music. She is a member of Beta
Club and FTA. Her parents are
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ramsey, who
are members of Four County Elec-
tric Membership Corporation.

BE A PANELIST!

Now everyone can be a teen
panelist. This is the last month
for our 1961-62 panel, so start-
ing with September there's go-
ing to be something new. Here's
how it will work:

Each month we'll list a ques-
tion for the coming month on
this page. If you think you can
help the individual with his or
her problem, put your answer
down on a sheet of paper and
send it to THE TEEN ROUND-
TABLE, THE CAROLINA
FARMER, BOX 1699, RAL-
EIGH. Also send us a few facts
about yourself and a photo if
you have one handy. And be
sure to tell us your parents'
name and address and the name
of the electric membership cor-
poration serving you. If your
answer is selected to appear in
the Carolina Farmer, you'll re-
ceive \$5.

Meanwhile, we've still got to
have questions. So if you've got
a problem, send it along for our
new "statewide panel" to an-
swer. If it's used, you'll also
get \$5. Also send us a little in-
formation about yourself, your
parents' name and address and
the name of the EMC serving
you.

All set? Then here's the ques-
tion for September: "WHAT
SHOULD BE A SUITABLE
CURFEW FOR TEENAGERS?"

Send your answer in now!
(Keep 'em short.)



AL KAUFMAN

"Thanks for the help, Dear. Is that anybody I know in there?"

Subtle Protest

At the check-out counter in a New England supermarket, an elderly gentleman unfolded, endorsed and handed to the clerk a rumpled government check on which was plainly printed: "Do not fold, spindle or mutilate."

The clerk looked at it, frowned and said, "You shouldn't do that, Henry. The government doesn't like it."

The old man looked her straight in the eye and replied with emphasis, "Hazel, the government does some things I don't like, too."

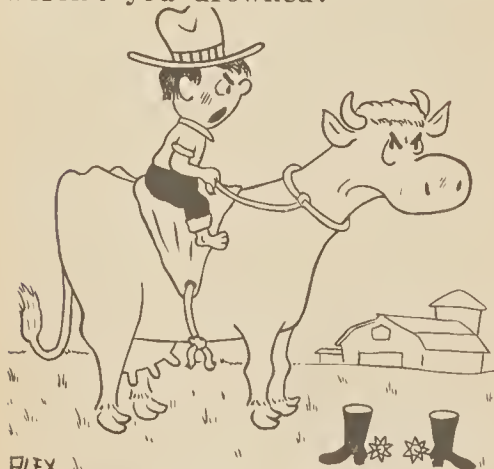
Lone Survivor

Little Janie was sitting on her grandfather's knee one day and after looking at him intently for some time, she asked:

"Grandpa, were you in the ark with Noah?"

"Certainly not, my dear," he replied in astonishment.

"Then," said the child, "why weren't you drowned?"



FLEX

"Okay, Fussy, satisfied?"

HALE!



"Oscar's so finicky. He won't eat a thing unless it's prepared just so."

Stamped Out

A young lady sat in her stalled auto awaiting help when two young men walked up and volunteered their aid. "I'm out of gas," she explained. "Could you push me to a gas station?"

They readily put their muscles to the rear of the car and rolled it several blocks. After a while, one fellow looked up, exhausted, to see that they had just passed a filling station. "How come you didn't turn in at that one?" he called.

"I never go to that station," the girl shouted back. "They don't give trading stamps."

Wise Cracks

... If nobody knows the trouble you've seen, at least you've spared nosey neighbors.

... No matter where they send you at a ball game, you're always located between the hotdog peddler and his best customer.

... Children surely must be free of heaven—never on earth could they learn such questions.

... Our forefathers made a mistake. What they should have fought for was representation without taxation.

... What Mother Nature gives Father Time taketh away.

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